



# PEPFAR Zimbabwe

## Achievements

- The PEPFAR Zimbabwe program supports the national HIV/AIDS response through supporting high-impact prevention, care, and treatment interventions. PEPFAR also supports health systems strengthening to enhance sustainability of HIV and health sector programs.
- PEPFAR Zimbabwe has developed a strong partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care (MOHCC) and supports capacity development of numerous local non-governmental organizations.
- USG provides provide essential technical support and human resource capacity to MOHCC to promote country ownership of the national HIV/AIDS response.
- Zimbabwe's PEPFAR program has been recognized for robust coordination with donors and for significantly leveraging other donor support.

## Future Directions

- In FY2014, Zimbabwe's PEPFAR budget is approximately US\$95 million. This budget is inclusive of US\$5 million to support the Government of Zimbabwe's plan to eliminate new HIV infections in children and save mothers' lives, US\$20 million to scale-up adult treatment, and US\$19.6 million for voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) in effort to avert new HIV infections.
- An additional \$9 million have been made available for the PEPFAR Zimbabwe program to target specific programs to addressing gender-based violence, integration of prevention of mother-to-child transmission and orphans and vulnerable children programs, building the capacity of local organizations, and characterization and service delivery for key populations.
- In addition, PEPFAR supports the Medical Education Partnership Initiative (MEPI) to strengthen medical education and research at the University of Zimbabwe with a total of US\$15 million in awards over 5 years.
- PEPFAR programs will continue to promote integration of HIV services with other essential health care services, especially TB, maternal health, and family planning services under the U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative (GHI). [Clarify that there is substantial other USG funding for these, plus condoms and malaria?]
- PEPFAR Zimbabwe will work closely with Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria implementers in country to improve coordination and effectiveness of investments in these disease areas. [And USG funds 1/3 of GFATM (?)]

## Key Targets

Indicator	2012 Results	2013 Results
Number of pregnant women with known HIV status	448,788	457,406
Number of HIV-positive women who received antiretrovirals to reduce risk of mother-to-child-transmission	49,310	59,190
Number of males circumcised as part of the minimum package of MC for HIV prevention services	36,765	88,114
Number of individuals who received Testing and Counseling for HIV and received their results	863,410	1,073,050
Number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service*	521,344	537,417



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Indicator	2012 Results	2013 Results
Number of HIV-positive adults and children receiving a minimum of one <b>clinical</b> service	400,624	345,225
Number of HIV-positive patients who were screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings	281,139	220,146
Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)	80,000	140,000
Number of testing facilities (laboratories) with capacity to perform laboratory tests	36	112
Number of new health care workers who graduated from a <b>pre-service</b> training institution	22	363
Number of health care workers who successfully completed an <b>in-service</b> training program	7,119	6,575

**\*This indicator has changed substantively from FY2009 and is not directly comparable over time.**

## Program Areas and Partners – suggest listing in approximate descending order of funding amount.

<b>Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention of mother-to-child transmission</li> <li>Blood safety</li> <li>Voluntary medical male circumcision</li> <li>Prevention with people living with HIV</li> <li>Sexual and other behavioral risk reduction</li> <li>HIV counseling and testing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Blood Service of Zimbabwe</li> <li>Organization for Public Health Interventions and Development (OPHID)</li> <li>Population Services International (PSI)</li> <li>Partnership for Supply Chain Management Systems (SCMS)</li> <li>John Snow, Inc.   Deliver</li> <li>University of Washington ( I-TECH)</li> <li>Zimbabwe Association of Church Related Hospitals (ZACH)</li> </ul>
<b>Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Screening and treatment for TB and other opportunistic infections</li> <li>Pediatric care</li> <li>Support services for HIV+ adults (nutritional, psychosocial, economic strengthening)</li> <li>Support services for orphans and vulnerable children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biomedical Research and Training Institute (BRTI)</li> <li>OPHID</li> <li>PSI</li> <li>World Education International</li> <li>University of Zimbabwe, Department of Community Medicine (UoZ/DCM)</li> <li>SCMS</li> <li>ZACH</li> <li>TB Care</li> </ul>
<b>Treatment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ARV drugs – adults and children</li> <li>Training health care workers</li> <li>Technical assistance for improving quality of care</li> <li>HIV drug resistance monitoring and surveillance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I-TECH</li> <li>JSI   Deliver</li> <li>OPHID</li> <li>SCMS</li> <li>UoZ/DCM</li> <li>ZACH</li> <li>Zimbabwe National Quality Assurance Program (ZINQAP)</li> </ul>
<b>Health Systems Strengthening</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lab Infrastructure</li> <li>Logistics and supply chain management</li> <li>Pre and in-service training</li> <li>Surveillance</li> <li>Human resources information systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Association of Public Health Laboratories</li> <li>New York State Department of Health</li> <li>Research Triangle Institute (RTI)</li> <li>SCMS</li> <li>University of Zimbabwe, Department of Community Medicine</li> <li>ZINQAP</li> </ul>